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Volume III, Number 1, Spring 1992

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# MacNeil's Notes

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Journal of the  
**Standing Liberty Quarter Collectors Society**

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## **MacNeil's Notes**

The official publication of the Standing Liberty Quarter Collectors Society, a nonprofit organization dedicated to bringing together and increasing the knowledge of people interested in Standing Liberty quarters.

Dues for the SLQCS are \$10.00 per year and include a subscription to *MacNeil's Notes*. The SLQCS is a member of the American Numismatic Association (membership number C-149211) and the Florida United Numismatists (membership number 12360).

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# MacNeil's Notes

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## Contents

- 2     **President's message**  
Keith Saunders
- 3     **SLQ survey results**  
Robert J. Mottl
- 5     **Profile of the SLQCS members and their  
collecting interests**  
Joe Abbin
- 7     **1916 - 1930 Standing Liberty quarter**  
Q. David Bowers
- 19    **Loose change**
- 22    **Treasurer's report**  
Joe Abbin
- 23    **Bylaws for the SLQCS**
- 23    **Advertisements**
- 24    **Classified ads**

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## President's message

Keith Saunders

I am very pleased to serve as your new SLQCS president and I encourage each of you to contact me at any time with your comments, complaints, suggestions, and especially praise. I would like to thank Dennis Misiak for serving as president last year and Larry Gedney for being editor of *MacNeil's Notes* for the past two years. Our thanks also go to Ginger Bryan for giving us meeting space at the FUN Show and to Q. David Bowers for being our speaker.

Officers for 1992 as well as vice president for membership and regional vice presidents are named elsewhere in this issue. We are asking the regional vice presidents to distribute membership information and to send us reports on the shows they attend. Our new *MacNeil's Notes* editor is Jim Leonard of Albuquerque. He can be reached through the Society's post office box.

We have decided to send out a newsletter between the Journal's publication dates to keep up interest. If you would like to contribute anything to the Journal or the newsletter, please send it to the Society's post office box. The address and issue deadlines are found elsewhere in this Journal.

We have been in contact with the U.S. Mint in an effort to obtain records, archives, or any material of interest on the Standing Liberty quarter series but it is pretty tough to break through the bureaucracy. We will continue to try. It might be entertaining just to publish the official "passing the buck" letters we get. If any of you has a contact in the Treasury Department, I'd appreciate any suggestions or help.



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## **SLQ survey results**

**Robert J. Mottl**

**B**efore I begin this summary, permit me to dedicate this article to my grandfather, who introduced me to and sparked my interest in coin collecting. He passed away on August 21, 1991.

This article summarizes the replies I have received in response to my letter to the editor in the Summer 1991 issue of *MacNeil's Notes*. Because only ten replies including mine were received, this will not be a statistical treatise of the data but rather a brief summary of the responses along with the author's comments and observations (my two-bits worth). For emphasis, actual quotes will be incorporated where appropriate. Even though this is not a statistical analysis representing a random cross section of the entire organization, the responses received were similar to letters found in weekly and monthly numismatic periodicals written by other collectors. I feel this gives the data some validity. The format of the article consists of a statement or question followed by a paragraph of responses and observations.

### **How long have you been collecting?**

The responses varied from a couple of years to over 30. The majority stated that they have been collecting SLQs for approximately five years.

### **Why do you collect SLQs?**

The beauty of the series was the main reason that people collect the round silver discs. Also mentioned were peace of mind and hobby enjoyment. One person stated, "Standing Liberty quarters are the most artistic and symbolic coin in the entire series."

### **Where do you purchase SLQs?**

The responses included local coin shops, mail bids, mail dealers, auctions, and the bid board at the local shop.

### **How do you collect SLQs and what grades do you prefer?**

Date and mint mark collecting seems to be the most common way to acquire SLQs. One individual did mention an interest in die varieties and cracks.

The most common grades preferred were AU-55 to MS-63 as they provided the best value for the cost. A few respondents indicated that they also look for a nice strike with original toning.

A few respondents stated that they prefer full heads. One person said that he collects all grades.

#### **What are your opinions about slabs?**

A couple of respondents provided some thoughts and opinions about slabs. Some people don't like the slabs because they like to put coins in presentation albums whereas some do like slabs because slabs protect the coins. One person summed it up saying, "I think that slabbing — although not perfect — has helped both collector and investor."

#### **Do you consider yourself a collector or investor?**

I don't think it comes as a surprise to anyone that most of the respondents felt that they are collectors first but would like to see some appreciation of their holdings over time. One person, though, did state that he did not have any interest in seeing his collection increase in value. Another respondent drew a compass diagram with various directions representing degrees of collector or investor and stated that he was N by NW, which was labeled collector, collector/investor. One individual summed it up quite nicely in saying that likely most of the membership consists of collectors. He stated that collectors would take the time to join an educational organization such as SLQCS; whereas investors would not. Another respondent put it quite well, "I would guess that most members of SLQCS are true collectors as I doubt that membership has provided the remuneration a true investor is seeking. We're not exactly sponsoring auctions of gem material."

#### **Other collection interests and summary**

A few of the respondents said that SLQs aren't the only thing they collect. Early coppers, modern commemoratives, Walkers, \$20 gold, Mercuries, and type coins were interests of others.

It appears that our members have similar reasons for collecting SLQs that others have indicated in the popular numismatic press. Personally, I think collecting Standing Liberty quarters is a healthy distraction from the problems and situations that always seem to arise.

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# Profile of the SLQCS members and their collecting interests

Joe Abbin

To complement Bob Mottl's excellent article, I compiled information from our member's data cards as of November 1991.

Although we all know there can be a lot of overlap as to whether an individual is a collector or a dealer, our members describe themselves as follows:

Collectors	137	(75%)
Dealers	15	(8%)
Both	18	(10%)
Unspecified	12	(7%)



Most, but not all, of our members collect or deal in Standing Liberty quarters. Most of the members weren't specific on the average grade of their collections, but for those who were, the results were as follows:

VF or lower	5
XF - AU	18
MS unspecified	8
MS 63	4
MS 64	7
MS 65 or better	3

Only two of our members specialize in error SLQs, whereas many are collectors of full heads.

Now watch very carefully as I shuffle my pack of data cards and deal out some statistics on the distribution of our members across the country. Geographically, we have members in 41

states. The numbers are as follows:

CA - 23; NY - 16; PA - 15; FL - 11; IL & TX - 9; NJ &  
OH - 8; MI - 7; NM - 6; WI, TN & AZ - 5; NC, CO,  
IN, MN, WA & MD - 4; KY - 3; MA, CT, HI, AL, MO,  
GA, ME, DE & ID - 2; NH, IA, NE, RI, SD, OR, UT,  
OK, NV, AK, AR & WY - 1.

We have no members in MT, KS, ND, LA, MS, SC, VA, WV or VT. There's a challenge for our new vice president for membership and for our regional vice presidents.

I really enjoyed Bob's article and it was fun playing with the statistics from the members' applications. I realize that everyone may not share this enthusiasm, but if member interest warrants, next year we may do an honest-to-goodness reader survey with a questionnaire and everything. Such a survey could repeat some of the questions in Bob's article and expand into such areas as member vitae and interests in other hobbies.

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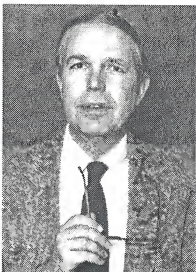


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# 1916-1930 Standing Liberty quarters

Q. David Bowers

In 1916 the first Standing Liberty quarters were made. Actually, the term we use today, Standing Liberty (with the "standing" first), the arrangement used by the *Guide Book*, is backward from what used to be popular in the 1960s and earlier. They were always referred to as Liberty Standing quarters. Likewise, back then we had Liberty Standing half dollars. Today we are a bit more persnickety about the situation and more accurately refer to them as Liberty Walking halves.



Designed by Hermon A. MacNeil, this design is of a neo-classic nature. A full-length representation of Miss Liberty stands between two crenelations. On the reverse is a spread-winged eagle in flight. Quarters of this general design were made from 1916 through 1930 inclusive, a relatively short span. Two main types were made.

Over the years very little has appeared in print concerning the designer of this coin. Most biographical information known today is derived from an article, "Shaping History," by

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*In the 1960s and earlier, they were always referred to as Liberty Standing quarters.*

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Elizabeth Baker Wells, in the *Cornell Alumni News*, December 1982, reprinted in Bowers and Merena Galleries' *Rare Coin Review*, No. 60, Spring 1986. The article notes that Hermon MacNeil, who must have experienced many difficulties with the unusual spelling of his first name, was born in Chelsea, Massachusetts in 1866, a descendant of Abraham MacNeil, a native of Ireland who

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
BUREAU OF THE MINT,  
*Washington, D. C., July 15, 1916*

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of section 345, Revised Statutes of the United States, I have the honor to submit herewith a report covering the operations of the mints and assay offices of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, being the forty-fourth annual report of the Director of the Mint. There is also submitted for publication in connection therewith the annual report of this bureau upon the production and consumption of the precious metals in the United States for the calendar year 1915.

### OPERATIONS OF THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES.

By far the most notable achievement of the mint service during the fiscal year 1916 was the selection, with your approval, of new designs for the dime, quarter-dollar, and half-dollar pieces. For the first time in the history of our coinage there are separate designs for each of the three denominations, and their beauty and quality, from a numismatic standpoint, have been highly praised by all having expert knowledge of such matters to whom they have been shown. The striking of these coins for general circulation will doubtless be well underway by the coming of the Christmas holiday.

The process of selecting the new designs (authority under sec. 3510 of the U.S. Rev. Stats., approved Sept. 26, 1890) began in January last, when, with your permission, I conferred with the members of the Commission of Fine Arts. Noted sculptors were commissioned to prepare a number of sketch models, and from more than 50 submitted 3 sets were chosen. It is a pleasure to note that the models which you and I selected were also the choice of the members of the Commission of Fine Arts.

The dime and half dollar are the work of Mr. Adolph A. Weinman; the quarter that of Mr. Hermon A. MacNeil. The design of the half dollar bears a full-length figure of Liberty, the folds of the Stars and Stripes flying to the breeze as a background, progressing in full stride toward the dawn of a

On this and the following page is a section from the "Report of the Director of the Mint," 1916, describing the new silver designs of the year. Also offered was a plea for a 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-cent piece, a desire that never materialized. Around the same time certain interests agitated for 2-cent and 15-cent pieces as well.

new day, carrying branches of laurel and oak, symbolical of civil and military glory. The hand of the figure is outstretched in bestowal of the spirit of liberty.

The reverse of the half dollar shows an eagle perched high upon a mountain crag, his wings unfolded, fearless in spirit and conscious of his power. Springing from a rift in the rock is a sapling of mountain pine, symbolical of America.

The design of the 25-cent piece is intended to typify in a measure the awakening interest of the country to its own protection.

The law specifies that on the obverse of the coin not only the word "Liberty" but a representation of Liberty shall be shown. In the new design Liberty is shown as a full-length figure, front view, with head turned toward the left, stepping forward to the gateway of the country, and on the wall are inscribed the words "In God We Trust," which words also appear on the new half dollar, mentioned above. The left arm of the figure of Liberty is upraised, bearing the shield in the attitude of protection, from which the covering is being drawn. The right hand bears the olive branch of peace. On the field above the head is inscribed the word "Liberty," and on the step under her feet "1916." The reverse of this coin necessitates by law a representation of the American eagle, and is here shown in full flight, with wings extended, sweeping across the coin. Inscription: "United States of America" and "E Pluribus Unum" and "Quarter Dollar" below. Connecting the lettering above on outer circle are thirteen stars.

The design of the dime, owing to the smallness of the coin, has been held quite simple. The obverse shows a head of Liberty with winged cap. The head is firm and simple in form, the profile forceful. The reverse shows a design of the bundle of rods, with battle-ax, known as "Fasces" and symbolical of unity, wherein lies the Nation's strength. Surrounding the fasces is a full-foliaged branch of olive, symbolical of peace.

I beg to suggest the advisability of recommending to Congress the passage of an act authorizing the coinage of a copper and nickel 2½-cent piece. Inquiry, prompted by requests contained in letters from many parts of the country, discloses a real demand for it. When you consider that we have no coin between the 1-cent piece and the 5-cent piece and that many an article worth more than a cent and less than 5 cents sells for the latter price because of the lack of an intermediate monetary unit of value, the economic importance of it will be readily seen. Articles which now sell for 15 cents each or two for a quarter would sell for 12½ cents. Popular shops, such as the 5 and 10 cent stores, would undoubtedly place articles now selling two for 5 cents at 2½ cents each; and it is not at all unlikely that street car companies would carry children of school age for 2½ cents. There is much interesting data available on this subject, and I respectfully request that you give it careful consideration.

came to America in 1750 and settled in Manchester, New Hampshire. Hermon was educated in the public schools of Chelsea and graduated from Massachusetts State Normal Art School in 1886, after which he taught industrial arts for three years at Sibley College, as Cornell's School of Mechanical Engineering was known at the time.

It is related that Dean Robert H. Thurston recognized Hermon MacNeil's unusual artistic and modeling ability and urged him to leave teaching and to study sculpting. Borrowing money from an uncle, he went to Paris where he studied for a year under Henri Chapu at the Julian School, after which point he studied with sculptor Jean Falguiere at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. In 1892 he returned to the United States, where he was asked to make two figures for the Electricity Building at the World's Columbian Exposition to be held in Chicago the following year. He settled in Chicago and taught sculpture at the night school of the Art Institute, while working in his studio during the day designing four bas-reliefs illustrating the life of Pere Marquette. On the basis of later works relating to sculptures of American Indians, he was offered a scholarship in Rome, which was subsequently extended, with the result that he spent the years 1896 through 1900 there. Returning to America, the sculptor made his home in New York City, soon moving to College Point, Long Island, where he remained for the rest of his life, a period of nearly 50 years. His work from the 1890s onward consisted of many different topics, with specialties in Indian and American history for memorials and public buildings. Major works included the Pilgrim Fathers Monument (Water-

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***MacNeil's design for the 1916 quarter dollar was chosen from among 50 entrants.***

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bury, Connecticut), Soldiers and Sailors Monument (Albany, New York), statue of George Washington (Washington Square Arch, New York City) the Eastern Pediment of the U.S. Supreme Court Building, the Pony Express statue (St. Joseph, Missouri), the George Rogers Clark statue (Vincennes, Indiana), and several works at Cornell University, among many others. Among his smaller works were several medals and medallions, oil paintings, and watercolors. His design for the 1916 quarter dollar was chosen from among 50 entrants.

The first type of the Standing Liberty quarter dollar appeared



Obverse of the 1916 Standing Liberty quarter designed by Hermon MacNeil, whose initial M is at the lower right. Miss Liberty, with one breast exposed, stands in a parapet, holding in one hand the olive branch of peace and in the other the shield of preparedness. The partial nudity caused complaints, and part way through the following year, 1917, Miss Liberty was reclothed, this time in a coat of armor.

The Standing Liberty design was minted from 1916 through 1930 inclusive. Shown on this and the next page is the so-called Type I design, minted in 1916 and early 1917.



Reverse of the 1916 quarter dollar showing an eagle in flight. This style, with stars to the left and right but with no stars below the eagle, was used in 1916 and early 1917 and is designated as the Type I motif.

in 1916 and early 1917 and portrayed Miss Liberty nude from the waist up, who MacNeil modeled from Dora Doscher, a young Philadelphia girl. Public reaction to what was intended as artistic beauty was quite unfavorable, so in a classic case of over-compensation Miss Liberty was encased in a coat of armor from late 1917 onward!

The early style quarter dollar design of 1916 and the first part of 1917 is known today as the Type I, and the later is referred to as Type II.

Standing Liberty quarters were produced each year from 1916 through 1930 with a solitary exception of 1922. Issuance at branch mints was sporadic, and only Philadelphia pieces were made in 1916, 1921, and 1925. Otherwise, pieces were produced at Philadelphia, Denver, and San Francisco.

One overdate, the 1918/7-S, occurs in the series. Specimens are scarce in all grades and are extremely rare in higher grades. Probably no more than a dozen or so MS-63 or finer pieces can be traced. Also rare are a number of other individual issues, including 1919-D, 1920-S, 1921, 1923-S, and to a lesser extent, 1927-S. The 1916 is a story in itself:

The first year of issue of the Standing Liberty quarter, 1916, saw a mintage of 52,000 examples. From the outset the variety attracted wide attention. First, the public saved examples due to the novelty of the motif and the controversy surrounding the nudity. Further, numismatists immediately recognized that only a small quantity left the coining presses, so examples

sold for a premium from the very time of issue. Henry Chapman, for one, scurried about to lay in an inventory of these quarters. As a result, while the 1916 Standing Liberty quarter is rare as a date, in Uncirculated condition at least a few thousand exist. I once had the pleasure of seeing a roll of 40 pieces owned by a Pennsylvania numismatist. This was years ago, and undoubtedly the individual pieces are now scattered in as many collections.

The low mintage of the 1916, its necessity to complete the series, its status as the first year of issue, and other factors have

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*The first type SLQ portrayed Miss Liberty nude from the waist up...public reaction was quite unfavorable.*

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*Probably no more than a dozen MS-63 or finer 1918/7-S overdate pieces can be traced.*

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Part way through 1917, the Standing Liberty motif was redesigned. The 1928-S quarter shown here shows the so-called Type II, in use from 1917 through 1930. Note that Miss Liberty, formerly partially nude, is now encased in a jacket of armor. On the reverse, there are now three stars below the eagle, with the stars to the left and right of the eagle being more widely spaced and fewer in number. Other design changes can be noted.



combined to make the piece a highly prized rarity. Today, the offering of an Uncirculated example is typically heralded with appropriate fanfare. And, the issue deserves it.

On the majority of Standing Liberty quarters the dies were spaced slightly too far apart to bring up all of the design details to full sharpness. Often the very high details on the head of Miss Liberty are indistinct. Those few pieces which have distinctly struck features in this area are known as "full head" quarters and often bring a premium.

The occurrence of sharply struck, full head pieces varies from year to year. In general, issues of the first year, 1916, usually have full or nearly full heads. 1917 Type I quarters of all three mints usually have full heads as well. But, then the situation changes. After the initial 1917 Type I issues, striking became indifferent, and Denver Mint coins in particular are often quite flat. Sharply struck, full head pieces of 1918-D, 1919-D, and 1927-D are rarities. Even rarer is the 1926-D, with typical specimens lacking virtually all of the head detail. Coincidentally, the 1926-D happens to be the most plentiful issue of the series so far as the population of Uncirculated pieces is known. Also extremely rare sharply struck, and with a full head, are such issues as 1918/7-S (rare in any grade), 1921, 1924-D (the top part of the date is nearly always weak), 1927-S, 1928-S, and 1930-S. One leading scholar looked for years and was not able to find a single 1930-S with a full head, and yet in my auction sales over the years I have had several. This goes to show that numismatic research findings can be inconsistent.

It is sometimes the case that a coin can have a full head but be weak in other areas. The previously-noted 1924-D is an example, but an even better example is afforded by the scarce 1921 date. I have seen a number of these with full heads but with weakly impressed dates.

When seeking sharply struck Standing Liberty quarters, here are the key points to check: fullness of the head (the standard benchmark), sharpness of the date, particularly the top part of the date, sharpness of the rivets on Miss Liberty's shield, and sharpness of the eagle's breast. Building a complete set of Standing Liberty quarters from 1916 through 1930 with each and every issue being sharply struck in every detail is a practical impossibility.

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*Building a complete set of  
sharply struck SLQs is a  
practical impossibility — no  
one has ever done it.*

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Theoretically it can be done, but no one has ever done it — and that includes a generation or two of numismatists before you and me, people who had access to many more pieces than we had. So in order to maximize your enjoyment of collecting Standing Liberty quarters, do not be too fussy about striking.

Among 20th-century issues, Standing Liberty quarters are unique in that no Proofs of any date were ever struck for collectors. I have seen scattered 1916 and 1917 Type I pieces which were offered as "Proofs" by hopeful sellers, but to my eye these pieces

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*SLQs are unique in that no Proofs of any date were ever struck for collectors.*

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were simply Uncirculated coins with the matte-like surfaces which characterize certain business strikes of 1916 and 1917 in the various silver series.

The design of the first several years of the series is such that the date numerals are on a high part of the features and were one of the first areas to receive wear. In 1925 the date position was recessed, thus protecting the numerals. It is therefore common to see quarters of the 1916-1924 years with features that would otherwise grade Very Good or Fine but with the date so worn as to be almost or completely invisible.

With the exception of the 1918/7-S overdate, specimens of the various date and mintmark varieties are readily obtainable in lower grades. However, the supply of pieces is so widespread that probably the best part of a year would be required to assemble a set in Uncirculated grade, without respect to whether or not the pieces had full heads. As noted, I am not aware of any set of

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*The design seems to symbolize the spirit of the late teens and the Roaring Twenties.*

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1916-1930 Uncirculated quarters with completely full heads ever appearing on the market.

Over the years Standing Liberty quarters have been favorites of collectors. One enthusiast, J.H. Cline, an Ohio dealer, wrote a book on them. To me the design seems to symbolize the "spirit" of the late teens and the Roaring Twenties — and all sorts of things such as World War I Liberty bond subscription drives and the colorful posters relating to the conflict (James Montgomery Flagg's "I WANT YOU!" being the most famous), Maxfield Parrish prints, *Saturday Evening Post* covers, Duesenberg automobiles, Florida land speculation, dizzying profits in the stock market, *Vanity Fair* magazine, flappers, the Charleston, Prohibition and

bathtub gin, and a dozen and one other things from this era, some images of which are known to me through one of my favorite books, *Only Yesterday*, by Frederick Lewis Allen, which, by the way, I recommend highly. Paperback reprints are readily available.

Beauty is in the eye of the beholder, and apart from any related romantic historical connotations, the issue is one of the most attractive in American coinage, in my opinion. It is at once classic and elegant. *The Numismatist* in May 1917 published an article which noted in part:

"Mr. MacNeil's 'Liberty' on the new quarters is indeed a beautiful piece of work. The idea conceived by the artist is highly expressive of national senti-

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*The issue is one of the most attractive in American coinage; at once classic and elegant.*

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ment. The figure comes down a flight of steps in an attitude of welcome to the world. In one extended hand she holds a laurel branch of peace, on the left arm she carries a shield. Though she offers peace first she is prepared to defend her honor and her rights. The design suggests a step forward in civilization, protection, and defense with peace as the ultimate goal.

"As for the coin girl, her pride is just what you would expect to find in a wholesome, ambitious young woman upon whom this honor had been placed."

The article further noted that Dora Doscher, who modeled the design, was at the time 22 years of age, 5' 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>" high, and represented the "most perfect type of American womanhood." As if it made a difference, readers perhaps were cheered to note that "her days are spent in artistic and intellectual pursuits; she is a lecturer, scenario writer, and trained nurse." These were the days when Harrison Fisher and other artists elevated "American womanhood" to a position on a pedestal. A beautiful girl was to be admired, even vicariously on a magazine cover, and her romantic activities, including Fifth Avenue shopping trips, a day at the country club, a tennis match, or perhaps some time spent at Newport in the summer were chronicled by many. A few years earlier, Charles Dana Gibson sketched a girl looking not much different from Alice Roosevelt or Evelyn Nesbit (the girl on the red velvet swing), titling his work *The Eternal Question*, a reference to the mystique of feminine beauty. For some, Dora Doscher symbolizes such fleeting fancies. On the other hand, some writers

have viewed Miss Doscher's visage and her surroundings with a more erudite and less sentimental stance, witness Cornelius Vermuele's description in his *Numismatic Art in America* book:

"MacNeil's concept of the armed Liberty, uncovering her shield and holding the olive branch like the Writing Victory of Roman triumphal reliefs such as the Columns of Trajan or Marcus Aurelius and imperial coins from Vitellius (A.D. 69) to Caracalla (A.D. 215), would have been a splendid tribute to the sentiment of the time had the artist not chosen to place her at the entrance to a star-studded dado or enclosure, resembling the walls of a private cemetery. This Liberty of

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***1930 brought to a close one of the shortest-lived designs in American coinage history.***

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1916 was 'intended to express the awakening of the country to the need of preparedness,' and in this connection it was felt appropriate that she step through a gateway enriched with the religious motto, the stars of the thirteen colonies, and vaguely suggested panels of relief."

1930 saw the last minting of the Standing Liberty design, thus bringing to a close one of the shortest-lived designs in American coinage history. 1930 also brought the close of an era. Ahead were the years of the Great Depression, different national priorities, what amounted to a restructuring of the government, a widespread expansion of the coin hobby, and many other things. America would never be the same.

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Reprinted with permission of the author from his book, *United States Dimes, Quarters, and Half Dollars*, Bowers and Merena Galleries, Inc., 1986.

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## Loose change

### Complete your collection

Back issues of *MacNeil's Notes* are available at \$3.50 each from the SLQCS, P.O. Box 14762, Albuquerque, NM 87191-4762. Four issues were published in 1990 and three in 1991. Act fast, we are very low on the inaugural issue, Vol I, No. 1; it will soon become a collector's item.

### Cline's book available

As an educational service, J. H. Cline, author of *Standing Liberty Quarters*, is offering the revised (1986) edition of the softbound copy of his book to Society members for \$8.95 postpaid. Order copies directly from him at P.O. Box 68, Palm Harbor, FL 34682.

### Three for \$4.00

From the National Collector's Laboratories we have arranged member discounts for the following publications: *Genuine Characteristics Report of the 1916 Type I quarter and of the Overdate quarter; Counterfeit Analysis Report of the 1917 Type I quarter*. The Society is offering a set of these three to members at a postpaid price of \$4.00 (regularly \$5.00). Make check payable to SLQCS and mail to P.O. Box 14762, Albuquerque, NM 87191-4762.

### See you in Long Beach

We hope lots of SLQCS members are planning to go to the Numismatic convention in Long Beach, June 4 - 7. As Carl Greenlee put it "Great selection for a centrally located meeting. Members driving east from Japan will love it." We will hold our semiannual SLQCS meeting there at the Grand Prix Restaurant in the Convention Center on Saturday, June 6, at 11 am.

### Dues are due

Dues for 1992 are past due. Still just \$10 including your subscription to *MacNeil's Notes*, our dues mark one of the world's last remaining great bargains. Remit now to keep your issues coming. A handy combination new-member application blank and old-member renewal form (optional) is on the inside back cover. Please include your membership number. New members will receive all three issues published during the year.

### **Regional Meeting, June 27**

There will be a meeting of the SLQCS at the Garden State Numismatic Association in Cherry Hill, New Jersey on Saturday, June 27. Everyone in the area is urged to attend. For additional information contact James K. Brandt, P.O. Box 787, Pearl River, NY 10965.

### **Take advantage, we pay for this**

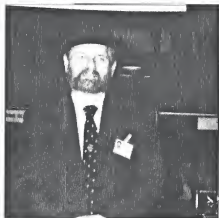
Note that SLQCS holds memberships in ANA and FUN. Benefits available to our members include access and loan privileges at their libraries, and special rates for seminars and publications.

### **New officers**

SLQCS has strengthened its slate of officers this year with the addition of a vice president for membership and four regional vice presidents. We invite the membership to contact them for help and to pass along ideas. For this purpose and with permission, we include their addresses: J. H. Cline, P.O. Box 68, Palm Harbor, FL 34682; Richard Schemmer, P.O. Box 204, Franklin Square, NY 11010; Steve Risely, 5840 Fairlane Dr., Riverside, CA 92506; Tony Littlejohn, P.O. Box 50036, Midland, TX 79710; George M. Hayes, 1119 Mississippi Ave., Lakeland, FL 33803. Thanks to each for accepting these posts.

### **Two-bits worth from the editor**

I'm not a coin collector. Joe Abbin, a personal friend and business associate, recruited me for this job because my wife, June, and I have writing and desktop publishing experience. It's been fun doing the Journal; we're very impressed with the history and lore of the Standing Liberty quarter as well as with the beauty of the coin. We'd love to hear from each of you with comments, suggestions, news notes, ideas for articles, clippings that would make interesting reprints, but preferably, stories of your own anecdotes and experiences. That's the kind of material that makes a publication like this work. For instance, how did you get started in the hobby? Or, what was your most unusual (or luckiest) find? Don't think of it as an article, just think of talking to a friend. Just tell it in your own words; we'll help clean up the style if you wish. Write us at 7304 Vista del Arroyo NE, Albuquerque, NM 87109. Please write!



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## **Treasurer's report**

**Joe Abbin**

The following is a summary of the Society's financial transactions for the period indicated.

Balance as of 8/15/91  
\$1863.72

### **Income**

1991 Dues	\$190.00
1992 Dues	480.00
Journal Sales	127.50
Ad Sales	85.00
Fact Sheet Sales	8.00
Savings Account Interest	40.50
Donations (Thanks!)	20.00
	<u>\$951.00</u>

### **Expenses**

Printing, Copying	\$287.96
Postage	250.37
Mailing Labels	70.00
P.O. Box Rental	24.50
FUN, ANA Dues	40.00
Miscellaneous	48.64
	<u>\$721.47</u>

Balance Forward as of 3/15/92  
\$2093.25



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## Bylaws for the SLQCS

1. Promotes the sharing and writing of information on Standing Liberty quarters to an organization of individuals who are interested in increasing their knowledge of the series. For Society purposes, Standing Liberty quarters are defined as U.S. coins designed by Hermon A. MacNeil and dated between 1916 and 1930 (incl.);
2. Gives Standing Liberty quarter collectors an opportunity to contact other collectors with similar numismatic interest;
3. Can promote consistent grading standards among collectors, dealers, Society members and nonmembers alike;
4. Provides members a means to sell their Standing Liberty quarters to other members, in an effort to complete or upgrade their collection;
5. Offers benefits to all collectors of Standing Liberty quarters, whether they collect AG through MS65+ or in between;
6. Gives its members an opportunity to express their opinions regarding all aspects of the Society;
7. Is a not-for-profit organization in all aspects, dedicated solely to the benefit of its members and those who assist the Society in advancing its purposes.

## Advertisements

There is no charge for classified advertisements from collector-members up to a maximum of 40 words.

### Dealer advertising rates

	<u>One issue</u>	<u>Four issues</u>
Full page	\$40	\$135
Half page	25	85
Quarter page	15	50

One copy change permitted per four-issue period. Deadlines for advertisements for the Spring, Summer, and Fall/Winter issues of *MacNeil's Notes* are March 1, July 1, and November 1 respectively.

## Classified ads

### For Sale

STANDING LIBERTY QUARTERS, reference books; Cline, 1976, 135 pp., pl., ill., S.C. \$7 UPS, \$8 USPO. Send \$1 (refundable) for full book list. Henry Bergos, 637 5th Ave., Brooklyn, NY 11215.

STANDING LIBERTY QUARTERS for less. Buy, sell, or trade. Full heads and normal strikes. Many dates and grades are available. John Fox, Box 232, St. Simon's Island, GA 31522. (912) 265-1052, 10-3 pm Eastern, seven days per week.

1917-S Type II AU50 FH, \$120; 1918/7-S, ANACS XF45, 50% head, \$3500; 1918-D AU55 FH, \$150; 1918-S AU55 FH, \$200; 1929-D AU58 FH, toned, PCGS MS60, \$300. Others send SASE for list. Trades considered. Joe Abbin, 11716 Tivoli NE, Albuquerque, NM 87111, (505) 296-7678.

ALL ATTRACTIVE ORIGINAL and problem free circulated quarters, 1917 TY1 EF-40, \$48; 1917-S TY1 VF-20, \$48; 1917-S TY2 VF-20, \$45; 1918-D F-VF, \$39; 1923 VF-30, \$22; 1924 VF-20, \$18; sent postpaid. Ronald Pearson, P.O. Box 18695, San Jose, CA 95158.

1924-D PCGS 64, \$595; 1929-S PCGS 64 (PQ) blazing luster, \$475. Ronald Neuman P.O. Box 20772, S. Greenfield, WI 53220-0772.

### Wanted

FULL HEAD STANDING LIBERTY quarters in AU55 or better for the following years/mm: 1920-S, 1926-D, 1926-S. Joe Abbin, 11716 Tivoli NE, Albuquerque, NM 87111 (505) 296-7678.

SLQ ERRORS, especially Brokages and Wrong-Planchet Strikes. Leave a PRIVATE message to SysOp, NumisNet, (301) 498-8205, 300/1200/2400 Baud, 24 hours, or write to: LDM, Box 5100, Laurel Centre Station, Laurel, MD 20726. Thanks!

1919-S AU58 FULL HEAD, 1926-D AU58 full head, 1928-D AU58 full head. Will pay premium for these coins. Ron Neuman, P.O. Box 20772, S. Greenfield, WI 53220-0772.

WELL-STRUCK ORIGINAL SURFACE Ch XF/AU 1926-D and 1927-D SLQs. Describe and price, please. Fred Kibler, 725 Van Ness Ave. #206, San Francisco, CA 94102.

STANDING LIBERTY QUARTER COLLECTORS SOCIETY — MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Check the description that applies to you: \_\_\_\_\_ Collector \_\_\_\_\_ Dealer \_\_\_\_\_

My collection interests: \_\_\_\_\_

My name and address \_\_\_\_\_ may/\_\_\_\_\_ may not be made available to other society members.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

SEND THIS FORM with your check (\$10 per calendar year) to:

SLQCS

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